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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.70.

July 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 83  
Humidity 82 62

July 3, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 a.m. 86  
Humidity 81 85

7697 日五十月五

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1917.

二拜禮 號三月七英港香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### BIG RUSSIAN VICTORY.

Over Eight Thousand Prisoners Captured.

London, July 2.

A wireless Russian official message announces the capture at Koniakhy of 184 officers and 8,400 men as the result of an attack on the Austro-German positions.

An Intense Artillery Battle.

London, July 2.

A Russian official wireless message, dated July 1, says:—In the directions of Zlotobor and Braxany there is an intense artillery battle. The communiqué does not mention infantry attacks.

We destroyed an enemy train on the Rumanian front. In the Carpathians, the Turks launched a series of attacks near Bistria, but we pursued them north-west of Sereve and reached Zoribar Lake. We engaged the enemy defending the Padivina Road.

### RUSSIAN VISIONARIES.

A British Socialist's Outspoken Comment.

London, July 2.

The Socialist, Mr. A. M. Thompson, Editor of the *Clarion*, who has been acting as correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at Petrograd, telegraphs a striking analysis of the revolutionary movement in Russia, in which he expresses the opinion that it is directed not only against the Tsar but also against the war. The promoters of the Stockholm Conference are merely visionaries and fanatics, who are unable to distinguish between the belligerents, and who pathetically cling to the idea of universal brotherhood. They are most likely to offer an easy prey for German agents at Stockholm.

### SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN GERMANY.

Shops and Bars Looted.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that serious disturbances have taken place at Düsseldorf.

Crowds of workers wrecked and looted the shops, especially the bars.

The local Commander promptly shut the bars and theatres and has court-martialled the ring-leaders of the rioters, four Belgians being sentenced to penal servitude. There are also numerous minor sentences on male and female rioters.

### BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

German Lies Indignantly Denied.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that Lord Darby, interviewed by a correspondent of the *Handelsblad* in London, emphasised that as long as Holland is neutral, Britain will respect her neutrality. German allegations to the contrary were merely preparing for a pretext to attack Holland. "We have no intention of sailing up the Scheldt, and such a plan had never occurred to us. The Dutch must surely know that Germany is a master in intrigue. You must ask yourselves whether Germany will always respect Holland's neutrality. We shall do nothing to make Holland abandon it. No danger threatens Holland from the sea, but danger does threaten it by land. In political circles in Britain there is not the slightest feeling of ill-will against Holland."

### GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY.

A Series of Presumptuous Demands.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a meeting of the German Colonial Society, under the presidency of Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg, has passed a resolution declaring that Germany's sea influence must be guaranteed, that Germany must have an outlet to the ocean, that Germany's overseas possessions must be enlarged with due consideration for over-sea bases, and repudiating the idea of abandoning the South Sea Colonies, and demanding the safe-guarding of Germany's interests in East Asia.

### GREECE BREAKS WITH GERMANY.

Cannot Maintain Official Relations.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that a Berlin official message gives the text of the note which the Greek Minister handed to the Government on June 30 which says:—In consequence of the happily effected union of the two parties in Greece which have hitherto been separated, and also the fact that several Greek regiments are participating on the Balkan front, the Government considers that it can no longer possibly maintain official relations with Germany. The Minister simultaneously requested that passports should be given him.

### FOOD FOR GERMANY.

Big Supplies Through Neutrals.

London, July 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, with a view to guiding the United States in the matter of control of exports, Britain has supplied America with evidence that Germany is obtaining vast quantities of food from Scandinavia. From Holland she is receiving enough to supply over seven million soldiers, or virtually the entire German army. Germany thus received in 1916 in the course of twelve months about 83 of butter, 116 of meat, 27 of wheat, 27 of corn, 27 of oats, 27 of barley, 27 of rye, 27 of clover, 27 of hay, 27 of straw, 27 of wood, 27 of coal, 27 of oil, 27 of sugar, 27 of tobacco, 27 of cotton, 27 of wool, 27 of silk, 27 of flax, 27 of hemp, 27 of jute, 27 of rubber, 27 of leather, 27 of iron, 27 of steel, 27 of copper, 27 of zinc, 27 of lead, 27 of tin, 27 of nickel, 27 of cobalt, 27 of manganese, 27 of chromium, 27 of vanadium, 27 of niobium, 27 of tantalum, 27 of molybdenum, 27 of tungsten, 27 of barium, 27 of strontium, 27 of calcium, 27 of magnesium, 27 of sodium, 27 of potassium, 27 of lithium, 27 of beryllium, 27 of boron, 27 of aluminum, 27 of silicon, 27 of phosphorus, 27 of sulfur, 27 of selenium, 27 of tellurium, 27 of iodine, 27 of bromine, 27 of chlorine, 27 of fluorine, 27 of oxygen, 27 of nitrogen, 27 of carbon, 27 of hydrogen, 27 of helium, 27 of neon, 27 of argon, 27 of krypton, 27 of xenon, 27 of radon, 27 of polonium, 27 of astatine, 27 of francium, 27 of actinium, 27 of thorium, 27 of uranium, 27 of plutonium, 27 of americium, 27 of curium, 27 of berkelium, 27 of californium, 27 of einsteinium, 27 of fermium, 27 of mendelevium, 27 of nobelium, 27 of lawrencium, 27 of rutherfordium, 27 of dubnium, 27 of seaborgium, 27 of bohrium, 27 of hassium, 27 of meitnerium, 27 of darmstadtium, 27 of roentgenium, 27 of copernicium, 27 of nihonium, 27 of flerovium, 27 of tennessine, 27 of oganesson.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE BATTLES AROUND LENS.

Work of our First Army.

London, July 1.

It is the First Army, under General Sir Henry Slingsby Horne, that is gradually wiping out the Lens salient.

General Horne, as Brevet-Colonel, was present at the relief of Kimberley, and also at Paardeburg, Poplar Grove and Zand River in the Boer War.

German Anxiety Displaying Itself.

London, July 2.

A French semi-official message states that the fall of Lens is inevitable and is near at hand. The British progress here, every yard of which constitutes a really great menace to the German line, is apparently arousing anxiety in Germany, for the Higher Command has found it necessary to issue a statement in which vague references are made to the "rectification" of the line and the very heavy losses which the German artillery is inflicting on the British.

The statement concludes that French national property to the value of millions is being destroyed by the British. The object of this new concern for French property is, of course, obvious.

### Another Successful Raid.

London, July 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—We successfully raided to the east of Hargicourt.

Enemy raiders reached our trenches to the east of Loos, but were quickly driven out.

Why Germany Magnifies Local Successes.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—The sudden return of the enemy to the offensive on Chemin des Dames and the left bank of the Meuse is probably to be explained by the German Government's need of victories, or, rather, local successes which can be magnified into victories, to set off against the substantial gains of the Anglo-French offensives.

At a moment when the inspired Press of the Fatherland is endeavouring to explain away the latest British successes in Flanders, and knowing that more must come, requiring further explanation, also knowing the fact that the vanguard of the American Army already on French soil is spreading among the German Army and people—the High Command feels that something must be done to counter-balance the effect of all this. Anyhow there are not yet any indications that more serious intention lies behind the sudden resumption of activity. Both in the Morchomme and Cerny sectors, the enemy, in the event of success, stands to win important local advantages, notably in the latter, where he would regain at least a portion of the observatory line on Chemin des Dames crest, to retain which he fought so hard. By operations yesterday and to-day the enemy regained a very insecure footing on the crest about a mile west of Dragon's Den, from where he was expelled last Monday.

The small gains which the enemy has hitherto secured were obtained by means which either side can employ at will, and which, of course, result in a temporary advantage to the side which secures them. It is a case of heavy concentration of artillery against a narrow front, followed by an infantry attack. The value of such acquisitions lies solely in the power to retain them, but the enemy has not yet shown that he possesses this power. Hitherto he has merely been able to annex narrow belts of front without any depth. If he is counting in the slightest degree on a decline in the fighting spirit of the French Army in exploit of these gains, he is counting without his host.

### A Brisk French Counter-Attack.

London, July 2.

A French communiqué states:—There is a most active reciprocal artillery bombardment in the Cerny-Ailles sector.

We briskly counter-attacked last night on both sides of the Ailles-Paissey road and threw back the Germans beyond the trench line which they occupied yesterday. The recaptured ground is covered with corpses, testifying to the heaviness of the enemy's losses.

### AN AUSTRALIAN BYE-ELECTION.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Hobart says that Mr. Spence, the Nationalist, has been returned at the bye-election at Darwin, replacing a deceased Labour member.

### A DUEL IN THE AIR.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that in reporting the death of the famous aviator, Reisinger, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that in his last fight he set ablaze a British opponent, but the latter, seeing that he was unable to escape death, rammed Reisinger, with the result that both fell down and were killed.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

What the German Press Thinks.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that most of the German newspapers affect to deduce from Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Glasgow that Britain means to destroy Germany. With regard to the Premier's remarks on the Colonies, indicating that Germany will not get them back, *Vergeltung* also takes the latter view. The *Coloniale Rundschau* now takes arguments to urge the people to continue the war.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### RESTLESS RUSSIA.

Demonstrators Demand an Armistice.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that enormous crowds participated in the demonstration mentioned this morning, organised by the Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the more extreme elements. The Constitutional Democrats did not participate.

The processions were headed by a sailors' band playing the *Marseillaise*, the favourite inscription on the banners being "Down with the Duma and the Council of Empire!" and "Down with the Capitalist Ministers!" A body of infantry carried a banner inscribed "We want armistice on all fronts!"

The sailors of one cruiser demanded a Commune, one regiment declared against a Russian advance, another proclaimed "Not a drop of blood," whilst a third attacked the "Imperialist Allies." Anarchist banners inveighing against all authority were most conspicuous.

The only exceptions to the above inscriptions were the guards and rifles supporting the Government, and another regiment saying "Enough of demonstrations, let's get to work." A Kronstadt soldier is urging a fight to a complete victory over the middle classes.

To sum up the day it cannot be said to be a good augury.

### THE FORMER KING OF GREECE.

London, July 2.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Moritz says that ex-King Constantine and his family have arrived.

### THE TEA DUTY.

Reduction Motion Negatived.

London, July 2.

In the House of Commons, during the Committee stage on the Finance Bill, an amendment in favour of the reduction of the tea duty from a shilling to eight pence, was negatived without a division, after a statement of Mr. Bivar Law indicating the extent to which the additional revenues had come from direct taxation. The indirect taxation in the year before the war was sixty-nine millions, but was now a hundred and ten millions. The corresponding figures of direct taxation were ninety-three and four hundred and sixty-six millions. In view of Mr. Lloyd George's statement of the Government's intention to keep the prices of some necessities at a reasonable level, if the Treasury were to make good in one direction higher prices of food, it would be only right that they should get what they could from other sources in compensation.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### MONARCHY REVIVED IN CHINA.

Shanghai, July 2.

The young Emperor Hsuan Tung has announced his re-succession to the throne.

Hsuan Tung is the boy King who succeeded to the throne at the age of two years upon the death of his uncle, Kuang Hsu in 1908, Prince Chun being appointed Regent. The revolution of 1912 deposed him. He was born on February 11, 1906, and is now 11 years of age. He is the sixteenth Emperor of the dynasty, which, as is well known, is Manchu.

### VENICE BOMBED.

Rome, July 2.

An Austrian air squadron bombed Venice, Chioggia and Murano on the night of June 29, causing no casualties. Italian hydroplanes carried out reprisals by bombing Trieste on the following night.

### "LIBERATION" OF POLAND.

Zurich, July 2.

During a debate in the Austrian parliament speakers declared that the new Kingdom of Poland must be a monarchy incorporated with Galicia under the sceptre of the Austrian Emperor. Another speaker dwelt on the Central Powers' efforts to liberate Poland but complained that the Poles themselves did nothing to free themselves from the Russian yoke.

### AUSTRIAN ROYALTIES' VISIT.

Amsterdam, July 2.

The Austrian Emperor and Empress have arrived at Munich accompanied by a suite including the Foreign Minister.

### THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

Copenhagen, July 2.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" correspondent reports that the Russian attacks near Stanislav were much more violent than was officially reported. The artillery activity was even more violent than before the revolution. He is convinced that the Russians are amply supplied with munitions.

The evening German official reports shows that the Russian attacks have not collapsed as reported yesterday, as it says that the Russian attacks near Konyuchy and between Zlotolipa and Nara-Jovka occasioned near engagements.

(Continued on page 8.)

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Electric Car Plunges into Niagara.

London, July 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Toronto says that owing to a wash-way, an electric car plunged over a twenty-foot embankment into the river on the ridge of the famous whirlpool rapids of Niagara. Twenty-seven were drowned and forty injured.

### HONGKONG YACHT IN SHANGHAI.

An Adventurous Voyage.

There arrived in Shanghai yesterday, says the *N. O. Daily News* of June 27, the yacht *Penguin*, from Hongkong, having sailed the distance in 22 days and having been forced into Formosa by the bad weather which prevailed during the earlier part of the trip. The master and owner was Mr. Geo. Ward, a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club, Hongkong, and a seafaring man, who is on holiday during which he intends to make Japan and afterwards, if possible, go on to the Behring Sea, where he hopes it will be a little cooler than it is in Shanghai at present.

The *Penguin*, though she is called a yacht, is eminently fitted for the adventurous voyage which Mr. Ward has in mind, for she is really a sturdy built fishing boat capable of standing most rough weather. The craft is 45 feet between perpendiculars, with a beam of 12 ft. 6 in. and carrying above 900 sq. ft. of canvas. Shortly after leaving Hongkong the *Penguin* experienced rough weather, and after some days managed to make Formosa where she stayed nearly a week. After that the weather was fine though the wind was at times erratic and even once left the vessel becalmed. This accounts for the long time taken on the trip, for at times the sailing was tricky work, especially among the islands about Formosa.

Mr. Ward is the master of the *N. S. Namhoi* and is thereby connected with a vessel with a stirring episode in its history. The *Namhoi* was formerly the *Tai On* which some three years ago was pirated in the Canton River and burnt to the water's edge. The event was, remarkable for the fine fight which the British officers, including the captain, Mr. Weatherall, put up against the pirates, one of the engineers being drowned during the effort. The *Tai On* was brought back to Hongkong burnt down to water's edge and, after she had been rebuilt, Mr. Ward succeeded Capt. Weatherall as master.

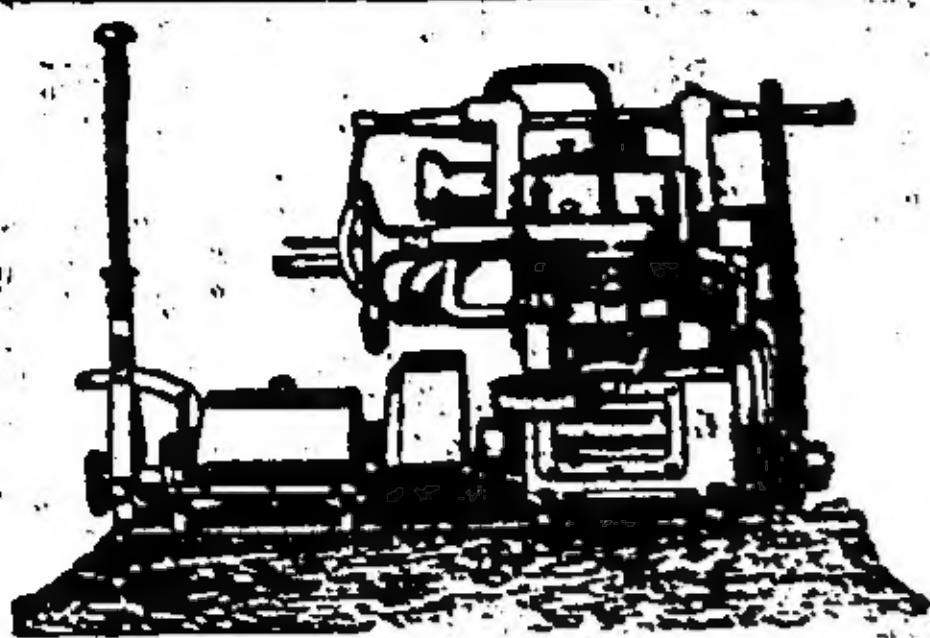
Mr. Ward regards his feat in quite an ordinary light though it must be admitted that to sail a small craft from Hongkong to Shanghai is no mean performance. He had to put into Shanghai because of his crew who found the voyage to disagree with them. He will stay long enough to pay them off and engage fresh hands, when he will leave for Japan and the further stages of his fine holiday as any seafaring man could wish for.

### The Colony's Health.

During the past week there were six cases of plague (one Indian and the rest Chinese), of which five terminated fatally. The non-fatal cases were two of diphtheria (both Chinese), three of enteric fever (one British and the other Chinese) and two of postural fever (both Chinese). Since January 1, there have been 27 cases of plague (two imported, of which 25 were fatal).



## NOTICES.



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Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,  
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.  
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## LEMON SQUASH

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WHEN why be half suffocated, and sit up  
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breath when a SINGLE dose of

### NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE.

will give you certain, prompt relief and  
enable you to sleep a good night's rest. This  
is the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered  
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and  
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken  
when necessary, effect a radical cure of this  
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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in literature, has been a teacher  
to European students and merchants in  
this Colony for ten years.  
He has a good knowledge of the Chinese  
language and is prepared to teach  
of a first rate standard as a Chinese teacher.  
He has also a good knowledge of English  
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A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shanghai people.  
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Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.  
It has been entirely renovated throughout and is now equipped in every respect  
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Lady Beatty recently opened a  
new Y. M. C. A. hut at Leicester  
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Religious objects in New  
South Wales, who are exempt  
from military service, will be  
employed on State farms.

A Concession.  
A rule of Harrow School that  
boys must not ride bicycles has  
been relaxed in favour of boys  
going to and from the allotments.

An Engagement.  
We understand, says the N.C.  
Daily News, that Mrs. J. C. E. Murray  
has been engaged to the son of  
Miss Joyce Beart, daughter of  
Mr. Montague Beart, formerly  
Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's  
agent at Obafu.

Austrian's Suicide in Shanghai.  
The Austrian subject named L.  
Soyka who was found at Kiang-  
wan with a bullet wound in his  
head on Thursday afternoon, died  
yesterday morning, says the  
N. C. Daily News of June 23. An  
inquest was held by the Austrian  
authorities who found that the  
wound was self-inflicted.

Wealthy Japanese Curio Hunters.  
An action of curios, including  
some very rare and famous paint-  
ings, which has been going on at  
the Nihonbashi Club in Tokyo,  
for several days, was concluded  
at midnight on the 11th. The  
total amount realized is said to  
be ¥4,957,780. Seventy per cent.  
of the bids were made by rich  
men in Kwansei District.

Shanghai's Crow-Fest.  
If small arms firing is heard in  
the twilight hours, morning or  
evening, residents have no reason  
to be alarmed, observes the N. C.  
Daily News. It is only the police  
sitting on complaints of residents,  
doing their best to put down the  
crow nuisance, by adopting the  
shot-gun policy initiated last sum-  
mer on the Bund by Inspector  
Yangshan. This work has been done  
from time to time lately, in differ-  
ent parts of the Settlement, but if  
any private citizen thinks he can  
assist in the good cause by shoot-  
ing from his verandah, let him  
be aware for Municipal Regulations  
prohibit the firing of arms.  
While the police don't particular-  
ly enjoy the "sport," they will be  
glad to do what they can, when  
complaints are made.

Enemy Munition Profits.  
The balance sheet now being  
issued by the German coal-tar  
colony concerns, which states the  
war have been able to charge in  
the manufacture of high explo-  
sives and poison gas, show that  
they have been allowed to make  
considerable profits. The Badische  
Anilin and Soda-Fabrik,  
Ludwigshafen, has a net profit  
of \$1,222,000, as against  
\$924,000 last year, and is pay-  
ing a dividend of 28 per cent., as  
against 20 per cent last year.  
The Farbwerke vorm. F.  
Bayer and Co., Elberfeld and  
Levertzen, is also paying 28 per  
cent. The Badische Company  
states that the plant at Christian-  
sand for the manufacture of  
nitric acid from the air has been  
disposed of to a Norwegian  
syndicate. The Albert Chemical  
Works, Amosberg, paying 30  
per cent., as against 28 per cent.  
last year.

Railway Scandal Case.  
The railway scandal case, which  
has been for a long time under  
investigation, has at last come to  
a point for trial, according to  
Peking papers. The official in-  
vestigation reports that the various  
accusations brought against the  
ex-Vice-Minister of Communica-  
tions, as well as other railway  
officials of the Tientsin-Peking  
Railway, can all be substantiated,  
and that the charges  
against Wang Hsueh, the ex-  
Vice-Minister, are especially ser-  
ious. A mandate orders all offi-  
cials concerned to be handed to  
the judiciary to be dealt with.  
Wang Hsueh, however, fled long  
ago to Dairen. As to the Director  
and co-Director of the said railway  
they have been arrested. The  
case, it may be recalled, concerns  
the selling of railway cars from a  
Japanese concern on an absurd  
scale of rental and the purchase  
of locomotives at exorbitant prices  
from a German firm.



## GENERAL NEWS.

An interesting fact. Le Matin says: "It is known for a fact from German orders that the Germans only relieve a division when it has lost at least 4,000 men."

**Alleged Political Corruption.**  
Mr. Macdonald, Attorney-General of British Columbia, who has been charged with receiving \$3,000 for campaign purposes, has resigned office.

**Generous Australia.**  
In response to the appeal of Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor of Victoria, on behalf of the British Red Cross, \$70,000 has already been subscribed.

**National Union of Clerks.**  
Owing to war conditions, says a Home paper, it has been decided by a vote of the members to abandon the annual conference of the National Union of Clerks, Norwegians and High Prices.

A great campaign against the prevailing high prices in Norway has been begun. It is urged that the Government should have absolute control over the sale of necessities.

**Dog Lovers.**  
"Dog lovers and dog owners" met recently in the Small Queen's Hall, London, and protested against any legislative measures which would result in the wholesale destruction of dogs.

Honouring the Chronicler of the Dead.

The war correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger, who recently gave a description of the Corps Conversion Factory, has received the Iron Cross, Second Class, with a black and white ribbon.

**A Tragic Affair.**  
At Beverley the bodies of David MacDonald, 18, and Doris Hudson, 16, were found clasped in each other's arms in a local brook. A strong piece of leather fastened the girl's right arm to the youth's left arm. Both had been missing from their home in Hull since May 7.

**Handel's Will.**  
Musicians will be keenly interested in the forthcoming disposal of the unique music library collected by the late Dr. W. H. Cummings at Sydeote, his Dalwich residence. It includes the famous holograph will of Handel, signed by the composer in full, with four signed codicils. The will contains the bequest to Mr. Christopher Smith (Handel's amanuensis) of "my large Harpsichord, my little House Organ, my Music Book, and five hundred pounds sterling."

In the collection are relics of early English masters—Lawes, Morley, Carey, Playford, etc. Among moderns there is the M. S. score of Sir Arthur Sullivan's anthem, "Sing Unto Lord," written when the future Savoyard was a choir boy at the Chapel Royal.

**American Woman Shot as Spy by Germans.**

Mrs. Katrina Conant, wife of the Rev. James Conant, of St. Francisville, Illinois, was shot recently as a spy by the German authorities, according to a message received by her husband from the Swiss Government.

The message announcing the shooting was the first intimation he had concerning his wife for three months, during which time he had been vainly inquiring about her. Mrs. Conant, who was a native of Germany, left Illinois, six months ago, in order to visit her father in Hamburg. She appears to have got no trouble with the German authorities on account of letters which she had written to friends expressing hatred of the Hohenzollerns and declaring that the autocracy was becoming so burdensome to the German people as to render rebellion probable.

**War-ration Problem For a London Hospital.**

A giant who holds the British height record for the last 120 years is at present a patient in the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen Square, W.C., where he has been accommodated in a bed improvised from two ordinary beds.

His name is Frederick Kempster, he is 8ft. 2in. in height and 25 years old, and he is suffering from Gravitational Disease, known officially as scoliosis, or inaction of the nerve-centre which controls growth. His size in boots is about 28.

Kempster is a Canadian, who was taken to the Colonies as a baby. But quite a normal baby, for the nerve responsible for the trouble did not cease work until Kempster was 12 years old, when he began to shoot rapidly beyond his brothers, and then beyond his father and mother, who are all of normal size.

He told a Daily Chronicle representative that three of his brothers are serving with the Canadian contingent. In a voice which is described as being "like

a sweet-toned 'cello played into a megaphone," Kempster told how he had tried to join the Army in England, where he had come from Canada for treatment of one of his legs, which was damaged during his work in a lumber camp. But, with a large sigh, he said there was "nothing doing," and finally he became the star exhibit of a show in Tottenham Court Road.

In the next bed to Kempster is a small boy who has never ceased to be astonished since the giant arrived. His admiration for the feat with which Kempster celebrated his entry is especially great. Seeing a pile of bread and butter, which he took to be his own share, the giant ate the lot. It was not till later that he learned he had eaten the whole ward's war-time breakfast allowance.

**New Italian Taxes.**

In Italy a new tax of 51 per kilogram (2lb.) on the sale of coffee has been decreed. The Customs dues on tea, cinnamon, pepper, vanilla have been raised. The Excise dues on glucose have been raised 100 per cent., and the Excise dues on sugar have also been increased. A tax of 2d. per kilogram on the sale of common soap and 4d. in the case of fine soap has been decreed.

## NOTICES.

## Music on the water!



## Ask us about a Victrola for your boat.

How often have you felt the alluring charm of music on the water!

Probably you have in mind the exact place on your boat where you could put a Victrola. Drop in and see us about it.

Victrolas, like boats, come in many sizes, and we have a Victrola suitable to almost any boat. Our terms are such that you could not wish for better.

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DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## SFT. 2IN. CANADIAN.

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## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET—SHOP in Chater Road, next to Moutrie's. Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

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HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

HOUSES TO LET—Wong-neichong Road.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—NO. 25, DES VCEUX ROAD, Central, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Offices, etc. Apply to—ALEX. ROSS & CO. No. 25 Des Vceux Road, Central.

TO BE LET—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

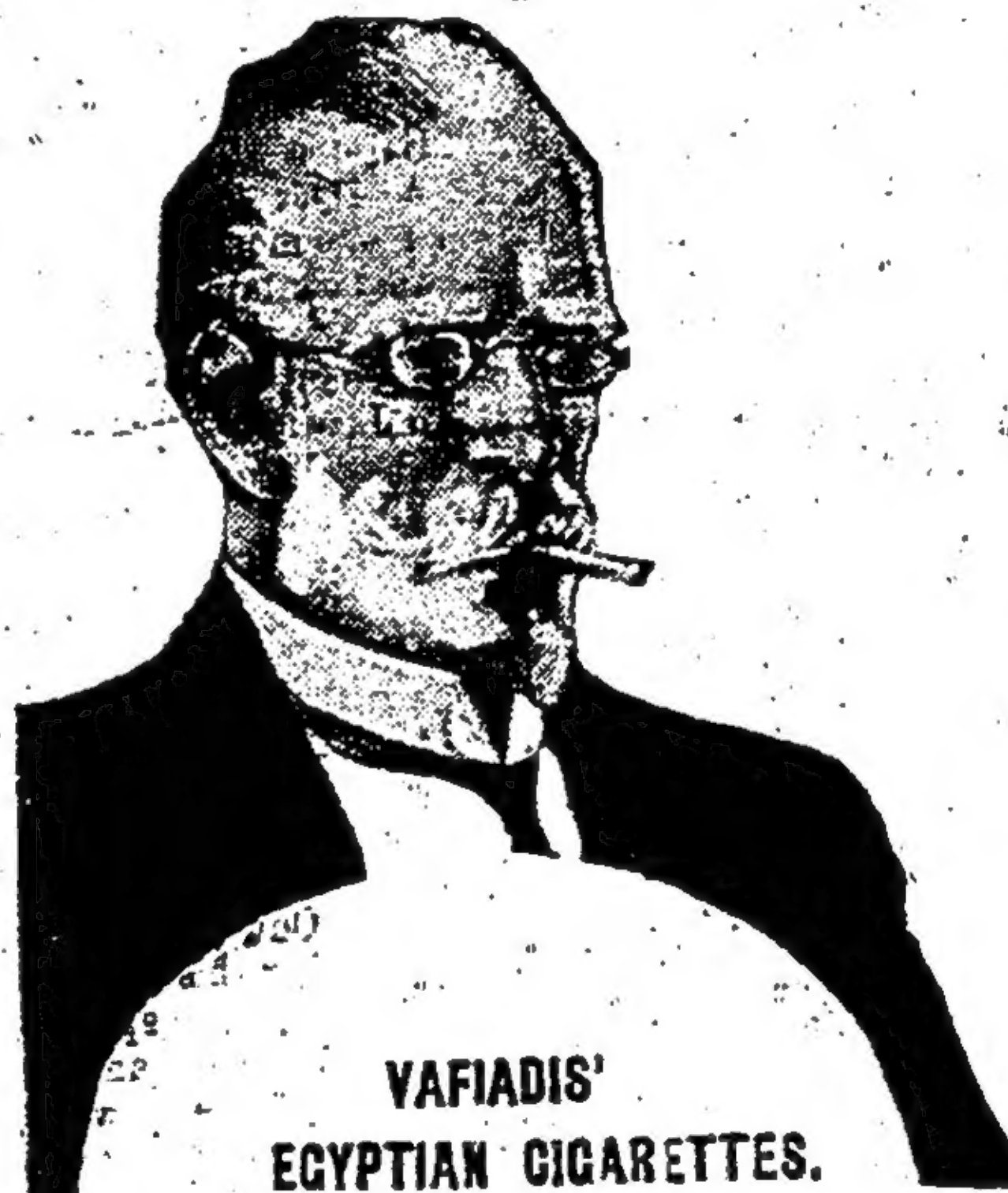
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WANTED—A HOUSE 7 or 8 rooms with bathrooms, servants' quarters. Upper or lower level. Apply—W. R. clo Hongkong Telegraph.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BICYCLE at a Bargain. New, coaster-brake. Complete, mud guards, lamp. Call any evening. 28, Grenville Road, Kowloon.

## NOTICES.



VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership to merely subsisting between the undersigned and MR. POON WAN KOCK carrying on business under the style or firm name of Union Trading Company, in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere, has been dissolved as from the 31st December 1916 so far as concerns the said MR. POON WAN KOCK, who retired from the said firm on that date.

Dated Hongkong 27th June, 1917.  
(Sd.) S. M. CHURN,  
(Sd.) C. HONKEY

## NOTICES.

## MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, JINSEER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.

Factory at Yuenat.

OFFICE: No. 36, Des Vceux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

WE are the leading Manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first plot. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to the business and sanitary arrangements.

## FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

IF YOU SUFFER FROM SKIN DISEASE, ITCHING, OR BLOOD DISEASE, OR FROM ANY OF THE ABOVE, CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

## CAST IRON

RAINWATER PIPES

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FRANK SMITH &amp; CO.

DES VCEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

TEL. 2099. HONGKONG.

## NOTICES.

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BRIAR PIPES

JUST ARRIVED.

TEL. 1741.

## BATHING COSTUMES

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IN A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT STYLES

PRICES FROM \$2.00 UP.

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR &amp; OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

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OF CHINA.

TEL 518 HONGKONG.

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FIXED AND OSCILLATING FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8' OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

TEL. NO. 1877.

TEL. NO. 1877.

## MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

Especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

## THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS &amp; DRUGGISTS

14 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

## Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scabies, Red Leg, Rheumatism, Itch, Ringworm, Swelling, Bells, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Fleshy, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin, what you want, and what you need, is a medicine that will thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous matter which causes the above named ailments. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by restoring it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Clarke's Blood Mixture WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and gives no occasion for uneasiness or discomfort.



## DEWAR'S

"Imperial Institute"

## SCOTCH WHISKY

The Whisky of your forefathers.

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A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## BIRTH.

GARDARIN.—On June 26, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Gardarin, a son.

## DEATHS.

WOODHEAD.—Charles Woodhead on the 2nd July, at Canton, aged 30 years, the result of a bathing accident. Funeral to-day, July 3, at Happy Valley, at 5 p.m.

DAVISON.—At Bedford, England, on 2nd July, 1917, Denis William Stanbridge, aged 7 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Davison, Kowloon Dock.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1917.

## A DRAMATIC TURN.

In the sense that one is always prepared for anything happening in the political life of China, the news that the young Manchou Emperor, Hsuan Tung, has ascended the Throne as "Constitutional Monarch," will not cause any very great surprise. Viewed, however, from other standpoints, the development may rightly be described as sensational and as an event of the deepest significance. The coup is surprising in that it has been sprung upon the nation and upon the whole world with very little, if any, warning that such a turn of events was likely. Yet now that it has occurred, we are able to see in truer perspective the happenings which have of late been convulsing political circles in the North.

It will be recalled that the origin of the recent upheaval in Peking was the question of the expediency or otherwise of China making a formal declaration of war on Germany. Opinions on this issue were sharply divided, but in the wranglings which resulted, the main issue became obscured until the unrest developed into a trial of strength between the President and the Military, represented by the Northern Tzuhsuns, which ended in a distinct victory for the latter, Li Yuan hung being compelled by force of circumstances to yield to the demands of the military faction. But the trouble did not end there, and on the face of things it looked as though there was to be the usual scramble for power between the conflicting elements, the situation being rendered all the more ominous from the fact that the Southerners openly avowed their intention of joining issue with the Northerners. Out of this characteristic squabbling has now arisen a dramatic development, which, by its very nature and completeness, must obviously have been long and carefully planned. The central figure of the picture is the notorious General Chang Fui, who led the military cause and who, with his pig-tailed troops, has probably had more to do with the restoration of the boy Emperor than any other man. All along, Chang Fui has been an ardent pro-Monarchist, and he has openly paraded his opinions in this regard. He has never been trusted by the stalwarts of Republicanism, who have viewed his growing power with no little apprehension. He, to-day, more than any other man, will be viewed by them as the arch villain of the piece.

To us in Hongkong, the point naturally occurs as to what the political leaders in South China will say to the news of the enthronement of the deposed Manchou Emperor. That they will accept the intelligence with complacency and indifference is too much to expect. But the biggest surprise of all for them will be the appointment of Luk Wing-ting as Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, for Luk has always been regarded as a strong and determined anti-Monarchist. The whole business, therefore, can only serve, we imagine, to widen the breach between North and South. So far as the actual effect of the change goes, we do not know that it will mean much. Since the deposition of the boy Emperor, China has been a Republic in name only. She was decidedly not ripe for Republicanism on the overthrow of the Manchus, nor is she ripe for it now. Indeed, the doubt may be expressed whether Republicanism, an essentially modern Western growth, can ever be successfully transplanted into China. It is foreign to the outlook of the people. A limited Monarchy, we have always held, is the form of government best suited to the country. But while there has always been a considerable bulk of Chinese opinion leaning in this direction, there has been a very natural aspiration, with which we can fully sympathize, that the ruler should be of the same race as the ruled. The present Emperor, being a Manchou, does not meet that condition, and, for that reason, we shall probably witness a stronger and more widespread resentment against the latest developments than we should have had the nominee been of Chinese blood. What the upshot of the startling events now occurring will be, none can tell. But the signs of the times seem to point in the direction of grave happenings in this land of perpetual internal unrest and distraction.

## Kowloon Extortion.

It was satisfactory to read recently that a resident had gone the length of prosecuting a trio of Kowloon ricksha coolies for refusing to accept him as a fare. As every Kowloonite knows, the coolies over there are in the habit of "aising up" residents as they come off the ferry and studiously ignoring "the fire-cent man." This the defendants apparently did in this particular case, and they have had to pay a dollar each out of their earnings for their impertinence. The whole trouble arises, of course, through the coolies having been spoiled by being much over-paid. The legal fare in Kowloon is five cents for a quarter of an hour and fifteen cents for half an hour. There is no ten-cent fare, as in Hongkong. Practically every resident lives within a five or six minutes' run from the ferry, but because a custom has grown up to pay ten cents, the coolies now discriminate against the man who, though only paying half that amount, is giving the ricksha-puller quite double his due. If the trouble continues much longer, Kowloon residents might do worse than mutually agree to keep strictly within the legal rate. Give these coolies an inch, and they will take a mile.

## Russia's Offensive.

At last, Russia's Army seems to have awakened to a true sense of its responsibilities, not only to Russia, part of which is still invaded by the enemy, but to the Allies to whom in honour, as well as their own true interests, they are pledged. It was doubtless inevitable that, at the time of the overthrow of the Romanoff Dynasty, the Army, in common with many other Russian institutions, should become disorganised and that by a section of it an armistice should at the time be considered as the most expedient step. Now that the so-called "fraternizing" has been indulged in, and the Russian leaders have had an opportunity of impressing upon the troops the transparent incongruity of demoralised Russia having anything in common with autocratic Germany, the Russians have taken the lesson to heart, have repelled the blatherings of the German intriguers, and have once again thrown down the gauntlet to the enemy of freedom.

## Two Hopeful Signs.

The latest telegrams point to two facts that may justly be considered as being pregnant of hope for Russia's immediate future, and as an assurance of at least part of the Russian Army's determination to continue the conflict with the enemy and to assist in doing what honour demands Russia should do. One of the facts alluded to is the reference to the "rounding-up" of recalcitrant troops, whose idea of their duties towards their country or of an armistice seems to be based upon strange assumptions. The democratic character of the new regime makes it perfectly apparent that between new Russia, with its modern ideas of government, and Germany, with its submission to the mediaeval-like tyranny of the Hohenzollerns, there can be nothing in common. Therefore it is hopeful that what appears to be the best part of Russia's Army is determined to impress this fact upon those who are less enlightened. So far they have been successful, as we read of a cavalry regiment successfully dealing with certain divisions which refused to "fall in." Those that are not with us, are against us, should be the maxim that should inspire those leaders of new Russia and particularly those endeavouring to cause recalcitrant troops to entertain a better conception of what is rightly expected of them. The other fact is much more pleasing to dwell upon, and regarding it, it is regrettable that the news is so meagre. It is that the Russians have seriously set about the resumption of the offensive in Galicia. So far as at present known, the Russians have attacked vigorously in the vicinity of Stanislaw and at several other points on the Galician front. What measure of success has been attained is not yet stated, but the remark by a well-known Berlin journal bearing upon the violence of the Russian artillery activity, and to the fact that they appear to be well-motivated, is significant and augurs well for the future.

## DAY BY DAY.

EVERY LITTLE SCRAP OF KNOWLEDGE, HOWEVER SUPERFICIAL, HOWEVER IT MAY BE COLLECTED, LIKE THE FOOD THE BIRDS PICK UP IN THE FOREST IS WORTH SOMETHING.—MR. H. A. L. Fisher.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is American Independence Day.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6.5/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

A Fall. A coolie, who fell from some scaffolding on which he was at work has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

Big Theft. An accountant in business at 62, Queen's Road West has reported to the Police the loss of \$3,340 from his safe, which was opened by means of a duplicate key.

Alleged Opium Possession. At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with unlawfully possessing 29 tins of opium in Gilman Street. The case was adjourned.

Motor Accident. A Chinese has been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from slight injuries to the face owing to having been knocked down by a motor car in Queen's Road West.

Macdonnell Road Fire. Yesterday the Fire Brigade was called out to attend a fire at 44, Macdonnell Road, the residence of Mr. E. M. Raymond. The fire was the result of an explosion of gas in a patent heater. Only slight damage was caused.

Alleged Snatching. A ricksha coolie, employed by Dr. Harston was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a purse containing \$50, which belonged to another Chinese. The complainant said he was walking along Jarvis Street when defendant came up behind him and took the money from his pocket, but he was caught whilst in the act. A struggle followed and the man was arrested. The case was adjourned.

## Interesting Motor Case.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, an Indian chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Lau Chu-pak was charged with driving his car on Causeway Road at a reckless speed on June 20, at 1.15 p.m., and also with knocking a man down while so doing. Defendant took out a cross summons against a Police Reserve constable, named Castro, who made the arrest, and against the coolie who, it is alleged, he knocked down, for assault. It was intimated that Mr. Leo D'Almada, who had been instructed in the case by the constable, would not be able to appear this morning, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

## Gun Powder.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with unlawfully possessing 60 pounds of gun powder. Defendant was found carrying the gun powder, in Canton Road, Mong Kok Trail, it being covered with a bag. When a looking asked to search the basket, defendant dropped it and ran away but was soon caught. Defendant said a man asked him to carry the basket and he did not know what was inside. He pointed out the two men to the constable who arrested him, but he refused to arrest them. A fine of \$50 was imposed for having the stuff in his possession, and for not having it labelled a further fine of \$50 was inflicted.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending June 30, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 26 weeks.
This Year:—	\$13,265	\$344,649
Last Year:—	15,228	355,635
Increase:—		1,963
Decrease:—		1,961

## THE LATE MR. W. G. HUMPHREYS.

Tribute by Union Church Pastor.

The service at the Union Church on Sunday morning took very largely of the character of a memorial service to the late Mr. W. G. Humphreys, one of the Trustees, who had for very many years taken an active part in the work of the church. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald was the preacher, and at the close of his sermon he paid a warm tribute to the deceased's life and influence. The musical portion of the service was appropriate to the occasion, and at the close the congregation stood while the Funeral March was played by the organist.

In the course of his remarks, the Rev. Mr. Macdonald said:—As you all know, we had tidings just a few days ago of the death of one of the few Europeans who remain to an advanced age in the East. I refer, of course, to our friend the late Mr. W. G. Humphreys, who died at sea, suddenly, we must suppose, in his 75th year. It is difficult to think of him as having passed that great number of milestones of the journey of life, so buoyant and full of vitality he remained in many respects to the last, and keen in many of his interests. Though well past the traditional threescore years and ten, it certainly could not be said that the years in his case were labour and sorrow, for they had brought him many well-earned satisfactions and left him still the capacity to enjoy them. Forty-eight years of his long life were spent here, years of diligent work and close application, relieved, I think, by only three far-long absences in the Home Country, and rendered possible only by the careful and regular manner of living which he early saw to be the only course by which even a strong constitution will sustain a man in health and capacity under the conditions which surround us here. I have often heard him speak of the change for the better which has come about in these conditions since the time when he came here as a young man. In those days, he said, there was almost no family life. The men mostly had to live in messes, and the only occupations for the evening were of the convivial kind.

Many a man feels the evil of such a state of things, but he possesses the force of character to break away from it, and his prolonged, healthy and prosperous life is an object lesson which speaks for itself to younger men. He passes from us an honoured citizen who had his place among the commercial pioneers, who lived to see the work of his hands established upon him and the promise passing on to children and children's children. His loss will be greatly felt throughout our whole Colonial Community, but it is fitting that in this Church we should make special remembrance of Mr. Humphreys, for during the last 20 years or so he was in faithful membership with it and intimately associated with its activities. When he retired from business he retired also from office amongst us, but when I came here four years ago he was one of the two remaining elders, chairman for the year of the Committee of Management, and also Secretary and a Trustee of the property. I understand that for over ten years he held the office of Church Treasurer, and many here can testify as his colleagues that his duties were always faithfully and efficiently discharged, and that he was generous in his gifts as well as in personal service. I formed for myself the impression that his service to the Church was rendered without ostentation, unspiced by any seeking for pre-eminence, and I am his debtor myself for many kind and cheering words from the time he met me on board ship on my arrival onwards. His place here on Sunday was seldom vacant. Both morning and evening he delighted to frequent the house of prayer, and now we shall miss him as those are missed who are firmly "planted in the courts of our God." Fruitful in old age; full of sap and green; it is a great regret that an argument which

## THE LATE MR. C. A. WOODHEAD.

Tragic Death Following Bathing Mishap.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. C. A. Woodhead, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, which took place under tragic circumstances at Canton yesterday, as the result of a bathing accident which had occurred the day previous. The deceased had gone up to Canton to spend a few days with his friends there. He was employed in the Imports department of the firm in Hongkong.

It appears that a party of five men left Canton on Sunday morning for Shek Mao, a small place about seven miles up the river. Tiffin was taken aboard the house-boat there, and afterwards bathing was enjoyed. Most of the party had finished bathing, the deceased and a friend being the last two to leave the water. The deceased climbed to the top of the house-boat, saying that he was going to "have a final dive." No-one was paying particular attention to him, and the first thing that the party knew of anything being wrong was some Chinese shouting to them. On looking round they saw the deceased lying listlessly in the water. He was at once got out and put aboard a motor launch. Deceased was at this time unconscious, but about a quarter of an hour later he seemed to revive a little. On arriving at Canton, he was at once conveyed to the Canton Hospital and examined, it being discovered that he had sustained an injury to the spine. There was a mark on the head, showing that he had struck the bottom. A telegram was dispatched to Hongkong for nurses, and a nurse was sent up. Deceased passed a fairly comfortable night on Sunday and seemed to be much better on Monday morning. At about ten o'clock, however, he was taken suddenly worse, and becoming unconscious, died soon afterwards.

The news of the sad affair came as a painful shock to the deceased's many friends in Hongkong, for he was a very popular and widely known resident. He first came to Hongkong from Bedford about four years ago, and entered the Imports office, in which he had been working ever since. Of athletic build, he was a keen Rugby player and was judged to be one of the game's best exponents in the Colony. He was a member of the Hongkong Golf Club and also belonged to the Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

The funeral takes place this evening at Happy Valley, the body having been conveyed here from Canton. The cortege is due to pass the Monument at five o'clock. Impudent Thief. A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at Police Court this morning, with stealing \$95. It was stated that a woman was changing some notes at a money-changer's stall when defendant rushed up and grabbed the money. A detective gave chase and he was caught. His Worship sent defendant to prison for six months.

speaks for godliness in a practical way without which to support them all our words are worthless. The end came as probably he would have wished, while he was still in the enjoyment of much physical fitness for life. Our sympathy is sincere and deep with our sister, Mrs. Humphreys, and her family in the severe shock they have had to meet, but for him it is well, as the end of life, however it comes, is for all whom the hoary head is a crown of glory, being "found in the way of righteousness." "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful: But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night. He shall be like a tree planted by the streams of water, that bringeth forth fruit in its season; its leaf shall not wither, neither shall he cut off his root, for he shall prosper."—Psalm 1.

## TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Americans think none the worse of President Wilson because of his love of golf. Yet until quite recently popular opinion in the States was strongly against this game. During Mr. Taft's campaign for the Presidency he told a meeting at Wolsey, South Dakota: "They say I have been playing golf, thus indicating that I am out of sympathy with the plain people. I want to state my case before the bar of public opinion on the subject of that game of golf. In Scotland golf is the game of the people, and in this country it is a game for people who are not active enough to play baseball or tennis. When a man weighs 295 lb. you have got to give him some opportunity to make his legs and muscles move, and golf offers that opportunity. It may be that it is the game of rich men, but I beg to assure you that a very poor man can play it. My friends were certain that if I could only come here and show you what kind of a man I am in appearance you would lose the impression that I am a dude."

"It may be so in Hampstead, but I've not heard of a similar experience elsewhere," is Dr. Davidson's rejoinder to Dr. Horton's complaint that Sunday labour has half-emptied the churches and filled the fields. I was in Norfolk the other day, and farmers told me they were working neither their men nor their horses on Sunday. They did not believe their men could plough, roll, harrow, or drill any more acres on seven days than they could on six, and they were sure their horses couldn't. Sir Arthur Lee's appeal of two months ago, however, has sent thousands of farm hands with spades, forks, rakes, and barrows into their gardens or on to their allotments at all hours of the Seventh Day.

It was at the dinner-table of George Smith, founder of the famous publishing firm which has amalgamated with Murray's, that Charlotte Bronte met her literary hero, Thackeray. The story has a topical touch. They were placed opposite one another at table, "and," said Thackeray, "I had the miserable humiliation of seeing her ideal of men disappear as everything went into my mouth and nothing came out of it, until at last, as I took my fifth potato, she leaned across, with clasped hands and fearful eyes, and breathed imploringly, 'Oh, Mr. Thackeray, don't!'"

When Lord French visited the little county town of Oakham recently to inspect the Rutland Volunteers, he found time to leave a horseshoe on the castle walls. From time immemorial the lord of the manor of Oakham has demanded a horseshoe from every peer of the realm on his first setting foot within the "lordship." The custom is carefully kept up, and the ever-increasing collection of horseshoes which hang on the walls of the hall of the castle number some 200, ranging in size from that of the ordinary racer to the Brobdingnagian proportions of a shoe seven feet long.

Popular tradition dates the custom from the time of Elizabeth. On her way to visit the great Lord Burleigh at Barghley by Stamford, her horse cast a shoe in the street, and in order to mark the event, the Queen there and then decreed that every royal personage or peer of the realm on passing through Oakham for the first time must give a horseshoe to the lord of the manor. On refusal, the bailiff was to have power to take one by force from the horse's hoof. As Lord French motored to the castle the bailiff would have been faced with a real difficulty if the Field-Marshal had not consented.

What suburban vendetta was hinted at by the following conversation overheard recently at a Fetter Lane seed shop? Elderly Gentleman: "Have you any giant snuff-box seeds?" Saleswoman: "Not any giant, sir; but we have the dwarf snuff-box seeds, and dwarf snuff-boxes are much more lovely." E. G.: "No good, I want giant snuff-boxes to annoy the man next door."



## THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

## HOPEFUL PROSPECTS.

## The German Retreat Analysed.

(SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH")

Now that, owing to the arrival of reinforcements withdrawn from the Eastern front, the German retreat has subsided and trench warfare entered a new phase, it is worth while to recapitulate the gains obtained and review the actual situation of the Allies in France.

## Gnawing Through.

It is known (according to a Reuter's message dated June 26) that between 90 and 100 enemy Divisions have been withdrawn from the battle since the beginning of the British and French April offensive, and, at a conservative calculation, these Divisions must have suffered at least 250,000 casualties. These casualties would, in fact, imply a loss of only one-fourth of the total strength of these Divisions, whereas it may be taken for granted that a still larger proportion of losses necessitated their actual withdrawal.

According to Mr. H. W. Allen, the well-known war correspondent, at the beginning of April last, there were 143 German Divisions in France, and 147 according to Reuter in a message from London, dated June 26. There are now 153 Divisions, or 155, according to the *Gaulois* (Paris, June 26) or to Reuter, (London, the same date). The variety of sources of information shows that these figures are very reliable. The conclusion is therefore that 253 Divisions, at least, were required successively by the Germans to resist on their Western front—namely, the 100 Divisions, or thereabouts, which were so much decimated that they were afterwards necessarily withdrawn, plus the 153 at present still opposing the Allies. Of course, particular Divisions may have been twice withdrawn and twice reformed, but this shows the strain imposed on the German Army.

Hindenburg had 43 Divisions of available reserves on his Western front; out of these, thirty-two were consumed by the Allied offensive between April 9 and 27, according to Mr. H. W. Allen's report; and a dozen Divisions, or thereabouts, is no more than sufficient for him to contemplate any powerful attack with a chance of success.

Part of these losses has become of some value to the Allies; in fact, from the 18th to the 30th of April, the French captured 21,350 prisoners, and British counted 19,343, making a total of 40,693 men, equal to four German Divisions. This rout led naturally to a big loss of German material also, during that same fortnight, namely:—

Heavy and Field Guns.—257 taken by the British and 180 by the French; total, 437.

Trench Mortars.—227 were accounted for by the British and 119 by the French; total, 346.

Machine-guns.—470 fell into British hands and 412 into French hands; total, 882, or more than the whole amount of machine-guns composing the armament of the whole Russian Armies in 1904, before the Manchurian contest.

Aeroplanes.—269 German machines were brought down by the British and 97 by the French during the month of April, making a total of 366.

These figures convey their own story and help us to form a more accurate idea of the considerable losses suffered by the enemy during his famous strategical retirement.

## Belligerents' Situation on the Western Front.

The British have extended their front on a length of 140 kilometres, or, say, about 90 miles, from the North Sea shores (Lombardzyde being one mile and a half north of Newport) and within one mile south of the harbour of Westende down to the northern suburbs of St. Quentin. The French front extends from St. Quentin to Rheims, Verdun (150 miles distant from St. Quentin), then goes round St. Mihiel to Pont-a-Mousson, Nancy, Parroy; here it makes a salient into Lorraine at Avricourt

and Cirey, then curves in again into France at Senones, Ban-de-Sapt, to enter Alsace near Ste. Marie-aux-Mines, running thence on the Alsatian slopes of the Vosges range, down to Thann, Dannemarie, Altkirch and Seppois, close to the frontier of Switzerland. All told, this front from St. Quentin represents about 570 kilometres, or 350 miles.

Everywhere along the Western front, except in its northern part, from La Bassée to the sea, the country is mountainous, especially south of Laon, east of Rheims, in the Argonne, round Verdun, at Ban-de-Sapt, and all through the Vosges. To start an offensive in these mountains would be a terribly dangerous affair. Verdun remains a practical proof of this assertion: considerable forces were engaged in an awful off-ensive only to obtain appalling losses and cruel defeat. Hindenburg therefore had the idea of attacking towards the bend in the front, at the most delicate point, at the junction between the British and French Armies, and he left only the required number of troops to hold the trenches along the front fortified by nature in the mountains. An incessant and hard pressing assaults shattered his plans.

The result is that masses of the German Army are concentrated between the sea and the Saippe River skirting the Moronvillier heights, on a front of 170 miles. The British, including the Belgian Army, hold about 90 miles of it and the French, including the Russian Army, about 80 miles.

Facing the French, on their whole front of 350 miles as far as Switzerland, there are 102 German Divisions and though the German positions facing the French lines are naturally fortified, it may be safely supposed that the greater part of these 102 Divisions is used against the front of the present offensive between St. Quentin and Moronvillier. On the other hand, if we calculate that it is only reasonable that the offensive should necessitate three times more troops than on the less active parts of the front, then there must be about fifty-one German Divisions on the French active front of 80 miles and about the same number of German Divisions on the remaining portion of 270 miles, which is three times greater than the front from the Somme to the Saippe Rivers.

In the same manner, to stand the British offensive, the Germans were obliged to mass 51 Divisions against the 90 mile-front from the sea to St. Quentin. Allowing the same proportion of German Divisions as above, to man the trenches from the sea to Ypres, which seems the less active part of the Northern front, namely six Divisions, then there must be forty-five Divisions concentrated between Ypres and St. Quentin, on a 60-mile front, or about 8,000 Germans per mile, giving an average of about five men to the yard in the defensive area.

To explain these figures, I would like to refer the reader to the report of Mr. H. W. Allen. This war correspondent, who is usually well informed, telegraphing from the French Headquarters on the 1st of May, gave the following estimate of the German Army situation; such figures were reproduced in the *London Daily Chronicle*. Mr. H. W. Allen says an infantry Company now rarely exceeds 150 men and the regulation strength of a German Infantry Battalion is to-day 750 men, though many battalions have actually no more than 600 men including about 100 auxiliaries. Now, a German Division consists of three Infantry Regiments of three Battalions of five Companies each, giving the following figures:—150 men per Company, in five Companies—750 men in the Battalion. Thus three Battalions of 750 men make 2,250 men per Infantry Regiment, and three Infantry Regiments of 2,250 men make the Division, 6,750 men. The Artillery of a Division consists of from 9 to 12 batteries, that is to say, an average of 2,000 men. There are also machine-guns to the number of 600 men. Reckoning one of two squadrons of cavalry, representing about 200 men, and finally engineers and men of the auxiliary service, say 800 men, in round figures this reduces the Division

to an average of 10,999 men; and these figures very often prove the maximum numerical strength of a German Division.

To get an idea of the varying scale of the man-power of Germany, we have only to consider the less active parts of the Western front. Fifty-one Divisions holding the lines between Moronvillier and the frontier of Switzerland, on a 270 mile-front, represent about 500,000 men, or nearly 2,000 men per mile, making an average of only about one man to the yard, or, exactly, seven men to every six yards.

To make it still more clear, were the Germans wishing only to double the garrisoning of this front of 270 miles, they would be of necessity, compelled to use the other 51 Divisions, making there a total of 102 Divisions. But where can these 51 new Divisions be taken from? They could come from nowhere but from the St. Quentin-Moronvillier front, which would be thus completely evacuated! And the result of such a manoeuvre would give the Germans only seven men for every three yards on their front from Moronvillier to the Swiss frontier, leaving a disastrous gap of 83 miles undefended! They would then have only about two men to the yard, whereas the French strategists calculate 10 men to the yard to resist or deliver an offensive. This shows the utter depletion of German man-power.

The truth seems really to be that there are only some 153 or 155 Divisions in the enemy lines on the Western front. I take this from Reuter's telegram of June 26 from London, and from the statement of the *Gaulois* of even date, and this including 12 Divisions of Reserve! In plain figures, this means that the Germans have now only 1,550,000 men to oppose the Allies in France and Belgium, whereas the British Army alone, in France, to-day, exceeds these figures! If we take into account that the French Army to-day represents still over 4,000,000 combatants; the Belgians, about 200,000; the Russians, about 15,000; the Portuguese 30,000; the American one expeditionary Corps, the numerical superiority is now undoubtedly in favour of the Allies. We can now oppose four men to every German.

This of itself explains why the Germans are so anxious to avert the danger of a Russian offensive in the East, to save men for their armies and therefore to import labour by any means and from every where. Hence also their unceasing efforts to create a diversion at the rear of the Western front in creating diplomatic complications in Spain with their pirate ships, and starting a campaign on the necessity of increasing the Spanish Army. Against what nations would this increase be directed? A glance at the map will provide the answer, plainly showing who are the neighbours of Spain.

We must remember that the first German Army that invaded Belgium, Luxembourg and France numbered over 2,000,000 men of the best trained class. The Germans had then by far the numerical and material superiority. The above figures show that they lost irretrievably the former ascendancy and they lost the latter as well, since Krupp was obliged to start building new gun factories in order to create a new armament to counteract the tanks, the super-tanks and the new French 20-inch guns. They can, of course, build a new armament, but they cannot manufacture new men; the more that go, the less men they will get to man their war machines. The few men remaining must fight intensely, and Hindenburg himself was obliged to stimulate them in the following language:—"You know the stake and what you have to do. Look around you at the destruction of cities and fields, of forests and of countries, with which you see our own Fatherland threatened, and, in a worse degree, if we are not the victors!"

In face of these figures, it is easy to realize that the day will soon come when another collapse of the German front will take place. If they now do not shorten their front, it is either because the new positions to which they will have to withdraw are not yet ready, or because of the imminent danger of ordering, in the full

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

## CHINA'S LATEST UPHEAVAL.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—What the late President Yuan Shih-kai, clever, able, and intelligent in a high degree, could not successfully accomplish, General Chang Fao, who has been aptly described as a man "of no tact or diplomacy and of less political sagacity," has been able to do. How has it been done? The explanation is simple. Yuan Shih-kai attempted to re-establish the Monarchy with himself as Emperor by a process, that was very ingenious but at the same time much too elaborate, and his attempt was made inopportune. Chang Fao, on the other hand, is an admirable example of the "poet's belief that 'fools rush in, where angels fear to tread.'"

Not that Chang Fao is precisely a fool, or that Yuan Shih-kai in any way comported himself angelically! Still it is perfectly clear that had Yuan adopted the drastic methods by which Chang has brought about his extraordinary coup d'état he would have been equally successful. There need be no doubt, however, that Chang's success will be of a very evanescent description, as it is impossible for China ever again to tolerate the Manchus. Chang Fao has overreached himself and will soon find that his triumph will be very short-lived. How he was tolerated so long by the Republicans when they were in the ascendancy will long remain a mystery. He was openly aggressive of their objects and has now opposed them most dramatically. The reply of the Southern Provinces will soon determine what is likely to be the result of this extraordinary "Chinese puzzle."

Yours, &c.,

J. I. M.

Hongkong, July 3, 1917.

## CHESS MATCH.

Saiyungpun School v. Middlesex Regt. (B. Co.).

Last evening, the members of the Saiyungpun School Chess team, winners of the Hongkong School Chess Championship for 1917, visited Mount Austin for a friendly match with B Company, 25th Middlesex Regiment. An enjoyable evening was passed, and after a keen struggle, the Saiyungpun boys won by 13½ games to 24. The games on boards 1, 2 and 3 were particularly interesting and attracted a large number of spectators.

swing of a battle, a somewhat prolonged withdrawal on an important part of the front. I may conclude with a remark by General Oberfeld:—"A further retreat at the present time could turn into a debacle, so that the actual limited but powerful counter-offensives of the Boches can only have, in view of either of these achievements: delay our advance till their new line of retreat is fully ready to receive them, or try to wear our offensive out till it resolves into a full more favourable to a new withdrawal."

The lack of men in the German armies and the powerful means of attack of the Allies are the true reasons of the German retreat.

## TRAMWAYS FOR CANTON.

## A Petition to the Government.

We learn that the Electric Power Company at Canton has sent in a petition to the Government to be permitted to institute an electric tramway system in the city, in the event of the city wall being demolished.

The proposed capital for the enterprise is two million dollars, and the concessionaires are willing to pay half per cent. of the profits to the Government.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENT.

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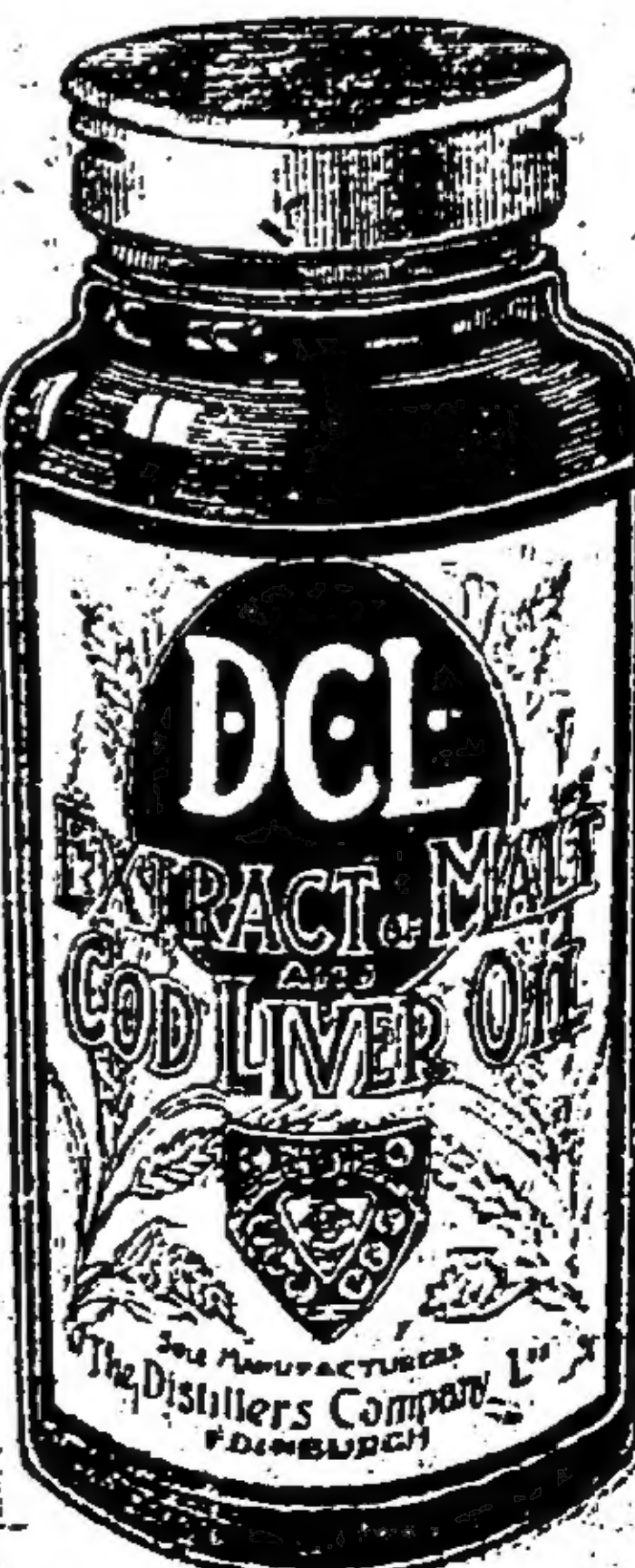
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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, R.O. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	(MON., 16th July, at noon. (WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Saisuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	(SATUR., 14th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 13,500	(WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Syo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500	(TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 10,000	(SATURDAY, 14th July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,500	(FRI., 13th July, at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Moyori Maru Capt. Toki T. 8,090	(MONDAY, 2nd July.
KOBE	Jinsen Maru Capt. Nagaya T. 8,000	(TUESDAY, 10th July.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.  
\$ Wireless Telegraphy.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MOBI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.  
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	7th Sept.

1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$675. (£122).

2nd class to London G\$350, return G\$437.50.

For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For full particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2371 &amp; 2375.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Bintah 19th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER  
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Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL  
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COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"  
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KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chenai	4th July at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	5th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th July at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Kailong	7th July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunling	10th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	12th July at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	13th July at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	15th July at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong July 3, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjikini	...	2nd July	5th July	SHANGHAI via AMOY
Tjibodas	...	in port	9th July	KOBE via MOJI

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574. York Buildings. 115

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first class passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 1 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 3rd July, at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 6th July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thurs., 5th July at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Fri., 6th July at 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Sat., 7th July at d'light.
MANILA	Luongsang	Sat., 7th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yusang	Sat., 14th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, calling at Swatow and Penang.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow and Penang.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having special accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Khat, Jasson, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Daru.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaoow.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination, passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.



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(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN  
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Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited  
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences  
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Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.  
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"  
14,000 tons each.  
Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

## Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 18, at noon.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including  
head electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS &  
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special  
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.  
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian  
Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,  
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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO  
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO  
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## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 3rd JULY, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 4th JULY, 1917.  
8.00 a.m. Heungshan. 8.00 a.m. Honam.  
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.  
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok  
Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's  
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 8th JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at  
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30  
a.m. and from Hongkong at 4 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the Police  
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station  
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at  
this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

## FARES AS USUAL.

## MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and  
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday  
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAIKAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other  
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round  
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice  
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.

These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted  
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.  
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HONG KONG (Main Office) Opposite the Bank of China

## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	P. M. S. S.	18, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J. C. J. L.	19, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	15, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	7, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	12, Sept.

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	4, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	5, July
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	5, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	6, July
Shanghai	Yusang	J. M. Co.	6, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7, July
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	7, July
Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	7, July
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	8, July
Shanghai via Amoy	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	8, July
Kobe via Moji	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	9, July
Shanghai	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	10, July
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	10, July
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	12, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13, July
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	13, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ateuta M.	N. Y. K.	14, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	14, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	14, July
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	15, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

## NOTICES.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,  
BOILERS

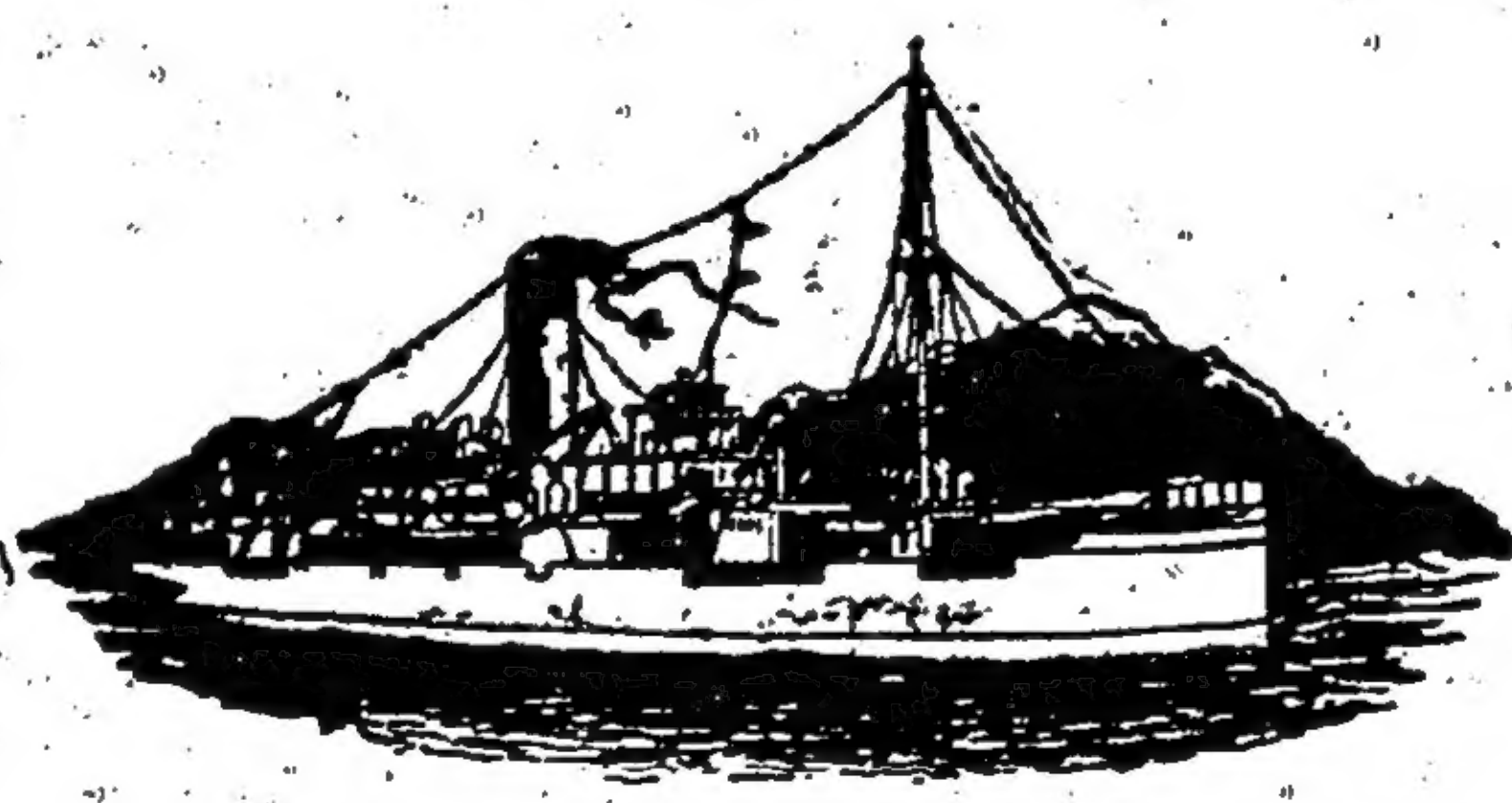
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Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,  
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78' X 88' X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES  
Ranging up to 100 Tons.



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and Electric Welding Systems.

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Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,  
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ENGINEERING COMPANY,  
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

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## SINCON &amp; CO.

Established A.D. 1880.  
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
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Foundry Castings, General Store,  
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28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,  
(Central Market) Telephone No. 118.

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25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,  
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KAWAYAMADA, SHIRAI and OTSUKA  
Galleries.  
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HEAD OFFICE:—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,  
MOI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,  
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,  
KORE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-  
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, YADAI,  
YOKOHAMA, HANKOW, PEKING,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,  
HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and  
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Codes: AL, A.B.A. 5th Ed., West-  
ern Union, and Bentley's.

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## CONSIGNEES

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "KIYO MARU"

From SOUTH AMERICAN  
PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO  
and JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer  
having arrived, consignees of  
cargo are hereby notified to  
send in their Bills of Lading for  
countersignature, and to take  
immediate delivery of cargo from  
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered  
on 2nd July, at 5 P.M., will  
be landed at consignees' risk and  
expense, and delivery must then  
be taken from the Company's  
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed  
on all cargo remaining un-  
delivered on 7th July, at 5 P.M.  
No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised  
after the goods have left the  
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo  
will be landed into the Company's  
Godown, where they will be  
examined on 11th July, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if  
filed after the 13th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1917.

## Empire Trading.

Mr. Boner Law, Leader of the  
House, stated in the Commons  
that the Imperial War Cabinet  
has unanimously accepted the  
principle that each part of the  
Empire, having due regard to  
interests of our Allies, shall give  
especially favourable treatment  
and facilities to the produce and  
manufactures of other parts of  
the Empire. (Cheers.) There is  
no intention whatever of making  
any change during the war. The  
resolution leaves the question of  
foodstuffs open and does not  
involve the taxation of food.

## FROM THE PULPIT.

## Fruitful Old Age.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev.  
J. Kirk Macdonald, at Union  
Church on Sunday morning:

"They that are planted in the  
house of the Lord shall flourish  
in the courts of our God. They  
shall still bring forth fruit in old  
age; they shall be full of sap and  
green; to show that the Lord is  
upright; He is my rock; and there  
is no unrighteousness in Him."  
Psalm 92/13-14.

It would be but too easy to  
provide foil against which such  
hopeful words as these show the  
brighter contrast. Old age is a  
subject on which a great deal  
has been written, and most of it  
very different from what is given  
us here. The thoughts of this  
psalm are not of the kind which  
ordinarily rise in the mind along  
with that of old age, but the  
Bible, which is the most hopeful  
book in the world, contains a few  
parallels to it. Not that the  
Bible is one-sided on  
the subject. It recognises  
that there is an old age whose  
days are evil, that years may draw  
nigh of which it can be said  
that there is no pleasure in them.

It also recognises the troubles  
and disabilities, so often experi-  
enced in old age; indeed there is  
no more pathetic cry in the whole  
psalter than the twice uttered ap-  
plication, "Cast me not off in the  
time of old age, forsake me not  
when my strength faileth. O God  
Thou hast taught me from my  
youth; now also when I am old and  
grey-headed forsake me not."  
(Ps. 71).

Apart from Scripture, ancient  
literature at large is simply  
stocked with uncheerful refer-  
ences to the later years of life.  
The document entitled by many  
antiquarians the oldest book in  
the world begins in that very  
strain. Its date is a full 3300  
B. C., and it is known as the  
Papyrus of Puth-Hotep, a viceroy  
of ancient Egypt. Here is the  
paragraph in metrical transla-  
tion:—

"Man unto his dotage falls,  
Decay comes on him; and his  
years decline.  
Youth's glory fades; each day an  
old man's heart  
Is vexed and wearied more; his  
eyes go blind,  
His ears go deaf, and ceaselessly  
his strength  
Dissolves and dwindles; lo, his  
mouth is dumb,  
He speaks not as he spoke; his  
feeble mind  
Remembers not the deeds of yester-  
day.  
Yea his whole body suffers; good  
is ill,  
Taste disappears; Ah, miserable  
man!  
Age is thy misery."  
Such is paid to be the earliest  
written word we possess of human  
reflection on this mortal life, and  
it could be easily matched from  
the pages of the classics.

Our Shakespeare's "Seven  
Ages" is pointedly suggested the  
dimallest lines in English  
literature. Man regards himself  
before the rage and tumult of this  
world as Lear before the tumult  
of the elements:—"Here I stand  
your slave, A poor, infirm, weak  
and despised old man." In the  
tragedy of Lear we have pre-  
sented as only Shakespeare could  
present it, the picture of age in  
all that it should not be; deserted,  
dishonoured, helpless, despairing.

What God intends it to be is  
shown in such a way as we have  
here: "They that are planted in  
the house of the Lord shall  
flourish in the courts of our God.  
They shall still bring forth fruit  
in old age; They shall be full of  
sap and green."

Yet even of Christian people  
but few seem to desire length of  
days. People don't want to live  
to be old, they tell you. Well,  
are they right? Or are they re-  
vealing a great deficiency in  
Christian experience, faith and  
hope? No doubt there are ex-  
ceptional cases. There are some  
who, by reason of great feebleness  
and affliction, have the right, like  
St. Paul, to desire to depart and  
to be with Christ. But one has  
in mind rather the prevalent  
temper so common among the  
young and strong which sets so  
low a value upon life that its long  
continuance is not wished for.

Worthier is the spirit of old  
Robert Moffat, who exclaimed  
after half a century in savage  
Bechuanaland:—"Oh! for an-  
other life to spend among the  
heathen." Christianity which  
redeemed so many of the things  
which are weak and despised in  
this world, did much also for  
the "closing period" of prolonged  
life, signifying by what manner  
of death we may glorify God. To  
a Christian man or woman length  
of days should, ordinarily, be an  
experience to be desired. Not  
coveted, perhaps, certainly not to  
be purchased at all costs; but  
thankfully received if so God  
wills.

We have much occasion to thank  
God for citizens advanced in  
years who bear for His glory the  
later fruits of devout and faithful  
living. To deprive our world  
of such would be to snatch away its  
crown of glory and leave it  
irreparably poor.

To take them from the church  
would be to remove much  
of its brightest hope, its  
calmest faith, its purest love,  
its most effectual prayer.  
Contrast with our too prevalent  
pessimism the attitude and utter-  
ances of old men themselves who  
have also been men of faith; say  
Tennyson, Whittier, Holmes, in  
the realm of letters; Gladstone or  
Lord Selborne in the world of  
affairs, and many more who might  
be named. Or take humbler  
lives such as are familiar to us  
all—parents, grandparents, aged  
friends, whom we have known and  
loved. Think of their ripened  
character and mellowed love,  
their pleasure in recalling the  
God-guided past, their cheerful  
hope for the time to come, their  
willingness to serve if only in  
being served, the object lesson  
they give us that not only is  
there a place for those who  
"stand and wait" but for such as  
can but sit aside and be waited  
upon.

"Mark the perfect man and  
behold the upright, for the end of  
that man is peace;" not fret, not  
anxious, not cankered retrospect,  
but the tranquil expectancy of  
the matured and self-mastered  
soul, sojourning in its land of Be-  
lah, which is "beyond the valley  
of the shadow of death, and also  
out of the reach of Giant Despair;  
neither can they from this place  
so much as see Doubting Castle."

## Plague of Mice.

The plague of mice in Victoria  
and New South Wales will  
probably force the Government  
of these States to remove all  
wheat to the seaboard. Six  
thousand mice are being killed  
nightly. In the Forbes district  
they eat the hair of sleeping  
persons.

## More German Piracy.

Recently the Norwegian  
steamer Harald Haarfager, which  
ran between Denmark and Nor-  
way, was seized by the Germans  
in the Sound and taken to Ger-  
many with the passengers and  
mails and a cargo of foodstuffs.  
The vessel was using the free-  
water route, which has up to now  
been maintained inviolate  
throughout the war.

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Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest  
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With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1967,  
1969.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

## French Actively Engaged.

London, July 2.  
A French communique states: In the Cerny-Ailles sector the big calibre shell bombardment redoubled in intensity towards the end of the night. Shortly afterwards a most violent enemy attack was made east of Cerny on a front of five hundred metres on both sides of the Ailles-Paisy road. The enemy occupied a line of trenches levelled by shells and evacuated by us. Our concentrated shelling created great havoc among the enemy who despite all efforts were unable to push the attack further. The artillery contest continued very lively in this sector throughout the day. There was intermittent shelling elsewhere, more lively on the left of the Meuse, at Hill 304 and in the Mort Homme sector.

## German Uneasiness.

London, July 2.  
The Germans are displaying increasing uneasiness on the Belgian front. The feeling in the Allied lines is that the latest move is an attempt to approach the famous ferryman's house, situated on the Yser Canal, the scene of many bloody encounters since the opening of the war.

## Large Numbers of Prisoners Captured.

London, July 1.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There is considerable enemy artillery activity in the Scarpe valley, in the neighbourhood of Lens and northward of Fysrive. During June we captured 8,688 Germans including 175 officers, also taking 67 guns including two heavies, 102 trench mortars, 345 machine guns and great quantities of other material."

## German Offensive Advised.

Zurich, July 1.  
In the German Press the militaristic betrayal discomposure at the arrival of American troops and weight the question of the desirability of the Central Empires' initiating an offensive before the Entente is permitted to deliberately complete extensive plans the execution of which they may postpone until next Spring. The pro-German, "Basler Nachrichten" in this connection says even the foe cannot withhold admiration for the tenacity and perseverance of the English as well as their recklessness combined with adaptability for using every means to reach the desired end; but it doubts if an equally determined foe will delay an offensive pending the American Army's readiness to attack.

## Great Activity.

London, July 1.  
A French communique states: "Despite the recrudescence of the bombardment east of Cerny, only local engagements occurred in the sector of Cerny and Willes, where our grenadiers repulsed enemy attempts at various points. The enemy violently bombarded our front lines east of Rheims and powerful enemy raids made east of La Pompelle and north and north-east of Brunoy cost the enemy serious losses and were fruitless. The artillery struggle continues to be intense in the region of Avocourt Wood, Hill 304 and Mort Homme. Our fire smashed up an attack on the Avocourt Redoubt and there was a lively engagement west of Mortomme, round one of our advanced posts which was lost and retaken five times and finally abandoned by both sides because gun fire had completely destroyed it."

## GERMANY'S NEED OF LEATHER.

Amsterdam, July 2.  
Owing to the leather shortage the German authorities have ordered school teachers to advise the children to attend school barefooted.

## FAMOUS AIRMAN'S OPINION.

New York, July 2.  
Orville Wright interviewed said that ten thousand aeroplanes would end the war in ten weeks. He favoured a vast fleet of aeroplanes carrying one man and a machine gun.

## UNREST IN AUSTRIA.

Amsterdam, July 2.  
A telegram from Budapest states that the damage caused by the franchise demonstrations is estimated at a million kronor. The windows of eighty cafes and two hundred shops were smashed and the goods stolen.

## THE QUEEN AND "BABY WEEK."

London, July 2.  
H.M. the Queen opens this afternoon a great exhibition in connection with the "Baby Week" movement throughout the country, which is intended to promote infant welfare work to fill up the gaps caused by the war.

## REFORM IN INDIA.

## Important Changes Foreshadowed.

London, July 2.  
The "Daily Telegraph" says that in consequence of the Mesopotamia Report, the Government is preparing a scheme of administrative reform in India, especially in the military department. The Cabinet, assisted by experts, is closely considering the whole matter and important decisions are expected when Mr. Lloyd George returns from Scotland.

## Re-Appointments.

London, July 1.  
In view of the restrictions on travel, Mr. Chamberlain, with the approval of his Majesty has invited Lord Pentland (Governor of Madras) and Lord Willingdon (Governor of Bombay) to serve on in India. They have consented.

## THE NORTH SEA DANGER ZONE.

The Hague, July 2.  
The Government has drawn the attention of Great Britain to the fact that the new regulation extending the danger zone in the North Sea will render shipping from Holland round the north of England completely impossible. A modification is asked for.

## STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

## THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

## Lemberg Probably the Objective.

London, July 2.  
The news of the Russian offensive has been received with joy in London and Paris. Koniuky is twenty miles to the west of Tarnopol.

The general opinion is that the Russians' objective is Lemberg, the capture of which would be of great political and strategical importance.

While the Russian losses are apparently heavy, the statement in the German evening communique, that there have not been any successes, is intended chiefly for Petrograd consumption.

General Hindenburg's and General Ludendorff's visit to the Austrian Headquarters shows the importance which the High Command attaches to General Brusiloff's move.

## ENEMY ACTIVE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 2.  
An Italian official message states: "The enemy has been most active between Lake Garda and the Ledro Valley."

Attacks between San Giovanni and Biscione, to the north of Malgajumella and Mezzolas, failed.

## A MURDER TRIAL.

## Last Criminal Sessions Case.

The last case of the June Criminal Sessions was heard before the Chief Justice, (Sir William Rees Davies) at the Supreme Court today, when Wong Tai-leung was arraigned on a charge of murdering Tsai Pak-sun, at 85, Reclamation Street, Yau-mati, on May 22.

The Attorney General, (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp), appeared to prosecute and prisoner was represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. R. F. Mattingley).

A plea of "not guilty" was returned.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. G. A. de Silva, F. G. Herridge, J. Laing, W. Taylor, F. X. Soares, A. Lambden and A. W. Heron.

The Attorney General stated that it was a very simple case, and he did not propose to open it at any length. He handed photographs of the room where the alleged murder took place to the jury, and said that on the evening of May 22, between seven and eight o'clock, three men were lying on the bed. One of them was the deceased. The prisoner came in and almost immediately, according to the evidence, went up to the deceased and stabbed him, inflicting altogether nineteen wounds, until he had almost killed him. Prisoner then went downstairs and walked straight to the Police Station, giving himself up. He handed over to the police the knife (produced) it seemed that the prisoner had a grievance against some men, of whom he thought deceased was one. When charged at the Police Station the following day, prisoner stated:—"I want to exchange a life for a life with him, because he has driven me to my last extremity. He robbed me of all my money."

Dr. Macfarlane, Government Bacteriologist, gave evidence, speaking to examining a quantity of clothing, on which he found human blood. These were prisoner's clothes. He also examined many other articles, on all of which he found blood.

Dr. Smalley, Medical Officer at Kowloon, stated that he was called by telephone to the house where the affair took place. He found the deceased lying on a bed, suffering from very numerous wounds. There were many blood splashes on the wall and partition next to the bed. The deceased was still alive, and witness dressed some of the wounds, having him removed to the hospital at Yau-mati. Witness took him straight to the operating room, but the man died just as he was put on the table. A post mortem examination was later made, witness going on to describe the many wounds inflicted. Death was due to multiple wounds, shock and hemorrhage.

The coxswain of a steam launch, who lives at the house in question, stated that it was a sort of club for business and launch people. On May 22, he went into the club and just later a friend arrived. They were talking for about half an hour when deceased came in. They all laid on the bed and

smoked opium. Soon afterwards prisoner came in, and when a little way from the bed said to deceased: "What about it?" the answer being "I won't listen to anything." Prisoner went up to deceased and put his hands on his chest. Witness got up and said "Don't fight here. If you have anything to say to each other say it quietly by and by." Witness' friend also advised them not to fight, but prisoner had by this time a knife in his hand. Witness touched the prisoner on his arm, but the prisoner said:—"It is none of your business, move away." Deceased had raised himself half way up when prisoner stabbed him in the forehead. Witness went on to describe the struggle which ensued and said he shouted out. A police whistle was blown downstairs. Prisoner afterwards went downstairs, and witness followed saying, "You have stabbed him, and must go to the station." Prisoner replied, "You need not follow me," and witness saw the prisoner go to the station. Witness turned back and went to deceased's salt shop where he reported what had taken place.

Questioned by Mr. Alabaster, witness said he was a friend of deceased's. The club was not an opium den, and witness kept the club so that his friends could go in out of the rain. Witness could suggest no reason why prisoner should want to kill the deceased.

Witness was closely questioned by the Chief Justice as to why he and the other man did not attack the prisoner when they saw him brandishing a knife over the deceased, his excuse being that it was all done so quickly.

Further evidence was taken. Dr. Woodman stated that he had attended prisoner in Victoria Gaol and saw nothing which would make him think prisoner was insane.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster, witness said he had had a little more experience in mental cases than an ordinary practitioner.

If you knew that prisoner's sister had died insane would it help you in your test?—Not unless I had a great deal more information.

You shall have it later on. Everybody testifies until they are proved sane?—No, everyone is sane until proved insane.

In answer to the Chief Justice, who asked if cases of epilepsy were common among Asiatics, witness said that during the last three months there had been five cases in Hongkong. He agreed with the Chief Justice that it was a common sequence to drink.

The jury returned a verdict against the prisoner of committing murder while insane.

Prisoner was ordered to be confined in Victoria Gaol during His Majesty's pleasure.

Swiss Diplomatic Change.  
M. Paul Buter, now Swiss Minister at Washington, has been appointed to the new post of Minister at The Hague for the duration of the war. Hitherto Switzerland has been represented in the Netherlands by the Minister to Great Britain.

## CHINA'S RESTORED MONARCHY.

## PRESIDENT LI REPORTED IN HIDING.

## What Attitude Will Canton Take?

Telegrams to hand to-day regarding Hsuan Tang's restoration to the Throne of China state that the event occurred at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st instant. General Chang Fan's troops entered the Manchu Palace and the Presidential Palace at the same hour. General Chang's troops have since been patrolling the streets of Peking.

It is stated that General Chang, through Liang Ting-fun (Tachun of Shanwang) advised President Li Yuan-hung to retire, but the latter asserted that he was prepared to die rather than to give up his office.

Chu Sai-ching (who was Premier under the last Dynasty) and Wong Sa-chan (a military commander at Peking) are said to be supporting the movement.

Li Yuan-hung, who has been made a First-Class Duke, is stated to be in hiding at a certain Legation. It is said that he will be removed to Ying Toi Island, in the Imperial Gardens.

The Probable Premier.  
It is expected that the Emperor will appoint General Chang Fan as Premier.

According to the latest information, it is said that the restoration of the Emperor was secretly planned by General Chang Fan, Kang Yu-wei (the noted Reformer), King Chai-chung (Commander-in-Chief at Peking), Liang Ting-fun and others, and that they decided to carry out the movement by surprise.

An Imperial Decree appointing Luk Wing-ting to be Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

The Emperor's Rescript.

In the course of an Imperial Rescript, the Emperor says that when he originally ascended the Throne he was very young and could not suppress the trouble throughout the country. During the third year of his reign the first Revolution broke out, and the Empress (his mother) was anxious that the people should not suffer calamity. Therefore she asked Yuan Shih-kai to form a Provisional Government and to give the political power to the people. But ever since the establishment of the Republic, fighting had never ceased, while robbery and bribery existed everywhere. Although the revenue increased to a large extent, yet the Republican Government had borrowed billions in foreign loans, involving the nation in heavy debt. He did not think the Empress' goodness would turn to such disaster. Recently there had been strife among the various parties, and on the recommendation of Chang Fan, Fang Kuo-cheng, Luk Wing-ting and others, and also through the recommendation of Li Yuan-hung, he was compelled to ascend the Throne. Henceforth the Government would be Constitutional. The Royal Family expenses would be \$4,000,000 a year, and would not be increased. The Royal Family would not interfere in political matters. The differences between Manchus and Chinese would be dissolved. All Treaties and Loans concluded with Foreign Governments would be respected. All unreasonable levies made by the late Government would be abolished, while the civil laws published in the first year of Hsuan Tang's reign would be enforced in the future. In future there would be no political parties, while all political offenders would be pardoned. The people could wear the queue or dispense with it, as they pleased.

How Canton Received the News.  
The news of the restoration of the Emperor caused surprise in Canton, but official circles, we learn, have not yet displayed their attitude. Nearly all the vernacular papers, however, have already indignantly commented on the subject.

What London Thinks.  
A Reuter's message dated July 2 says:—Chinese prominent men in London express the opinion that the accession of Hsuan Tang will not cause any serious trouble. The change is not likely to alter China's foreign relations.

Chang Fan's Object.  
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that Chang Fan's object is the establishment of a Constitutional Monarchy. He is apparently supported by the entire Military Party in Peking and the majority of the Northern Governors.

All Quiet in Peking.  
The latest news to hand is that all is quiet in Peking.

## LAWN TENNIS.

K.C.C. v. R.E. Scrpts' Mess.

This match was played at Kowloon yesterday, the result being an easy win for the home team, by 63 games to 38.

Scores:—  
Christian and Mead beat Wilson and Heath 8-3; beat Beakers and Johns 10-1; beat McGregor and White 10-1.

Richmond and Davidson beat Wilson and Heath 6-5; beat Beakers and Johns 6-5; lost to McGregor and White 1-10.

Railton and Jack beat Wilson and Heath 8-3; beat Beakers and Johns 9-2; lost to McGregor and White 5-6.

## POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

## Provisional Medical Certificates.

A member submitting a provisional medical certificate must see that the certificate covers the date of any patrol, or other duty, from which he has been absent by reason of the illness in respect of which the certificate is obtained.

## Police School.

An examination will be held by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., of Classes 12, 13, 14, and 15 at Queen's College on Friday, July 6, at 5.45 p.m. Members may attend in muff.

Band Practices for July.  
At 6 p.m.—July 5, 9, 11, 17, 20 and 24.

Music Classes.  
At 6 p.m.—July 12 and 18.

The merchants and tradesmen are remaining quiet, but there have been some demonstrations in the streets.

A notice has been published by the Takwan stating that he will protect the Republic.

We are informed by one well-versed in Chinese affairs that there is considerable doubt as to what will happen in the South in consequence of the latest developments. Both the Takwan of Kwangtung (Chan Ping-kwan) and the Takwan of Kwangsi (Tam Ho-ming) were formerly petty officials under Luk Wing-ting and it was through his influence that they were appointed to their present positions. Luk, who is Military Commissioner of the Two Kwangs, has his headquarters at Shui Hing, on the West River, and it is not yet known whether he will accept the Viceroyalty.

Luk Wing-ting has been in Peking recently, and it is stated that during his visit he went to see the boy Emperor and made presents to him. He left the North before the Conference of Northern Tachuns was held, but he is said to have stated that he would agree with whatever decisions the Conference came to. Later, when the Tachuns forced the President's hands, and Kwangtung proclaimed its "autonomy," Luk expressed no opinion on the attitude of the South.

Until Luk Wing-ting decides on the acceptance of the Viceroyalty, or otherwise, Canton's attitude will probably remain uncertain.

The War Expenses Bureau was inaugurated to-day. The fund monopoly will be divided into eight sections throughout the Province. The Canton section, including the neighbouring districts, will be farmed out for \$6,000,000, and the remaining seven for about \$4,000,000 altogether.

Following the decision to despatch a punitive expedition to the North, Fang Sing-to, the commander of the Yunnan troops, called on the Takwan and requested a sum of \$100,000 in order to make the necessary preparations. The latter replied stating that a sum of \$500,000 would be granted when the fund monopoly revenue is received, but that no money could be spared till then. Hence the despatch of the troops has been delayed.

## MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

Sequel to Motor Mishap.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, the case was proceeded with in which a Chinese motor car driver is charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese woman, whom it is alleged that he knocked down with his car, No. 28, as she was walking along Praya East. The deceased died soon after the accident.

Dr. Macfarlane spoke to examining the deceased, and detailed the injuries received. There was a rupture of the spleen, and a big bruise on the back of head. The cause of death was multiple wounds.

Inspector Sim added here that it was thought that two wheels of the car had passed over the body.

In giving evidence, Inspector Sim stated that he was passing at the time and saw a crowd. He found the woman sitting against a pillar. She was dazed and could hardly speak. She was taken to the hospital. The motor car had not stopped, and there was no one who could tell him the number of it. A District Watchman told him that he had chased the car for some distance. The defendant was subsequently arrested.

Other evidence was taken, and the case adjourned.

## AQUATICS.

The H.A.A.F. Swimming Sports.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation Swimming Sports are attracting increasing interest from year to year. This year it has been found necessary to separate Schools events and Open Events, and, accordingly, two separate sports are being held. The Schools events take place to-morrow at the V. R. C. Swimming Bath, at 2 p.m.

The purpose of the H.A.A.F. is to encourage all manner of sport among the Chinese, in order to work up available material for the Far Eastern Games. In view of the fact that there are splendid swimming facilities in Hongkong, the Committee of the Far Eastern Games looks to Hongkong Chinese to represent them against the Philippines and Japan.

Two shields have been offered this year which should sharpen the competition and create added interest. St. Stephen's College has offered a shield to the Champion in the Senior Events of the Schools Sports, which is to be called "the H. A. A. F. Schools' Championship Shield," and Mr. Ho Kwong has offered a shield to the school winning the Junior Team Race. This shield will be called the "The Ho Kwong Shield."

The heats of the Schools events took place yesterday, and the indications are that there will be some interesting races on Wednesday. The Band of the 14th Panjab will be in attendance.

## CANTON NEWS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, July 1.

The Judicial Department has been instructed by the Takwan that important civil cases, which are usually sent to the High Court in Peking will in future be dealt with at his and the Governor's yamen.

The War Expenses Bureau was inaugurated to-day. The fund monopoly will be divided into eight sections throughout the Province. The Canton section, including the neighbouring districts, will be farmed out for \$6,000,000, and the remaining seven for about \$4,000,000 altogether.

Following the decision to despatch a punitive expedition to the North, Fang Sing-to, the commander of the Yunnan troops, called on the Takwan and requested a sum of \$100,000 in order to make the necessary preparations. The latter replied stating that a sum of \$500,000 would be granted when the fund monopoly revenue is received, but that no money could be spared till then. Hence the despatch of the troops has been delayed.



**PLAYERS**

Interest allowed on Current Savings Deposits  
received for fixed periods at rates to be submitted  
and application.

**KISEI ONO, Manager,**  
**Hongkong, 12th March 1912**



# DAMP PROOF!!

—CIGARETTES IN TINS—

"Embassy" is sold 25 Cigarettes in a neat Tin convenient for the pocket.

It is the choice Cigarette in the ideal moisture proof container.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A TIN

OF

"EMBASSY" 25's

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1917,**

commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

15 Cases Old Scotch Whisky Special Reserve,  
10 Cases Old Highland Whisky Three Star,  
5 Cases Cigarettes,  
etc., etc., etc.

On view from Tuesday, the 3rd July, 1917.

Terms—Cash on delivery.  
**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JEBSEN & CO., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on **TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917,** at his sales rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

**MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS**  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.  
**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO., in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at

**12 o'clock (NOON),**

**ON**

**MONDAY**

the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned:

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

## NOTICE.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.**

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

**THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.**  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

## NOTICES.

**MASSAGE.**  
**MR. HONDA.**

Trained male Masseuse.  
Ten years experience.

Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.

**WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.**

NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

## ASAHI BEER.



## POST OFFICE.

### IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

### FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations issued by the French Customs which require that parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must be marked with the words "Déclaration" and "Déclaration" particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration: (1) The full name and address of the addressee; (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

### LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.  
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.  
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 8 p.m.  
Shuenkot, Shatin and Shing-shui.—Week days, 4 p.m.  
Aberdeen, Antai, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.  
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.  
Nantian and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays 5 p.m.  
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

### FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; 1.30 p.m.  
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.  
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.  
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Shek K.—Week days, 5.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.  
Kunshui.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.  
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Amsterdam A.L.D. McEhanna D.C.  
B. M. M. L.F. Ngai Ip Wing  
B. M. M. J.H. Matukawa Mr. A.  
B. M. M. B.B. Mrs. C.  
B. M. M. B.A. Ozer Miss R.L.  
B. M. M. M. H. Ozer S.  
B. M. M. H.H. Packer Mr. & Mrs.  
Chuen Fai Cho E.H.  
Dumessil V. Rosenthal J.  
France G.M. Sang To Hin  
Fay Yim Man. Schatz T.E.  
Fujiwara K. St. Asman E.  
Hanson Mrs. J. Shimizu S.  
Hasegawa A. Seo H.  
Jeffries Mr. & Mrs. Tsurki T.  
J.H. Uda S.  
Kubo C. Wm. D.H.R. de  
McGlashan Mr. & Mrs. W.B.  
Mrs. A.D. Wilson Mr. & Mrs.  
Mamcha Y. Williams W.G.

Norwegian Shipping Company  
Wound Up.  
It is stated by the "Morgenblad" of Christiania that the Klostern Shipping Company is to be wound up. The shareholders will receive 9,000 kroner for each 500 kroner share.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 11.55—No returns from N. China, Japan and the Loochoos. Pressure has decreased slightly at all stations reporting; it is probably highest in the Pacific to the S.E. of Japan, and lowest over S. Manchuria. There are slight indications of a depression in the China Sea to the west of Luzon.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since January 1st, 29.88 inches, against an average of 40.41 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	S.W. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel.	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Loochoos.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, July 3, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Victoria Harbour	11	29.79	81	97	sw	1 b	
Shanghai	11	29.59	77	95	sw	4 o	
Gardai	11	29.74	83	87	sw	1 b	
Amoy	11	29.68	81	87	sw	1 b	
Swatow	11	29.72	75	94	sw	3 b	
Taipei	11	29.74	73		sw	0 b	
Taiwan	11	29.74	75		sw	2 b	
Kobe	11	29.79	79		sw	4 b	
Canton	11	29.73	78	95	sw	1 b	
Hong Kong	11	29.74	81	82	sw	1 b	
Gap Rock	11	29.75			sw	1 b	
Wuchow	11	29.72	79	95	sw	4 b	
Fatoh	11	29.71	81	98	sw	4 b	
Hohow	11	29.74	81		sw	3 b	
Phu-lin	11	29.78	73		sw	2 o	
C. St. J.	11	29.72	75	92	sw	4 o	
Amoy	11	29.74	75	94	sw	0 o	
Manila	11	29.74	77	85	sw	2 o	
Lagay	11	29.64	75		sw	0 o	
Yokohama	11	29.76	80	95	sw	2 b	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, July 3, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort's Scale.

State of Weather, by blue sky, c, detached cloud, d, drizzling rain, f, fog, g, gloomy, h, hail, i, lightning, o, overcast, p, passing showers, s, squally, r, rain, e, snow, t, thunder, v, variable, w, wet.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 4 p.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 4 p.m.	at 4 a.m.
Barometer	29.76	29.74	29.70
Temperature	88	81	88
Humidity	55	82	62
Wind Direction	W.S.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.
Force	3	3	2
Weather	b	c	b
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.00
Highest upper air Temperature on the 2nd	100		
lowest	50		

H.M. Observatory, July 3, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

## TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd July to 8th July.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.	Mean Time.
Mon.	11 25	11 55	11 25	11 55
Tues.	10 57	11 27	10 57	11 27
Wed.	10 29	10 59	10 29	10 59
Thurs.	10 01	10 31	10 01	10 31
Fri.	9 33	10 03	9 33	10 03
Sat.	9 05	9 35	9 05	9 35
Sun.	8 37	9 07	8 37	9 07

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 3rd July, 1917.

The Powerful Film Play

in 3 parts.

"AN ARTIST'S DAUGHTER."

By Mr. Morihom.

Pathe's American Gazette.

Great War, 1914-17.

Comics:—"THE FIVE SENSES."  
"A HUSBAND'S SUSPICIONS."

Opening Shortly:

The Great J. Blascheck  
and Miss Alyce Aldin.

English Humorists from Queen's Hall, London.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

## BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The Great Trans-Atlantic Serial

"LIBERTY."

7th & 8th Episodes entitled—"Liberty's Sacrifice."  
"Clipped Wings."

War Graphic.

Comics:—"BOTH IN THE SAME BOAT."  
"THE TWO MERRY TRAMPS."  
"ROSALIE, DETECTIVE."

## HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

Commencing SATURDAY, 30th JUNE 1917.

FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY.

Showing A Thrilling Drama:

"THE HAND SOCIETY."

(In 5 Parts).

Also Comedies.

EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT IS BAND NIGHT.

## NOTICES.

## CLEARANCE SALE.

FOR ONE WEEK AT

KOMOR AND KOMOR'S

Art and Curio Gallery.

(Alexandra Buildings.)

We have left part of our shop to "MAISON LILY" and must clear stock. We therefore offer our whole stock at 20 to 30% discount, and will accept reasonable offers for large pieces.

The Sale commences on T. day the 3rd of July.

Inspection cordially invited.

**KOMOR & KOMOR,**

Art & Curio dealers,

Des Voeux Road.

## NOTICE.

WE have this day removed our office to the First Floor, York Buildings, Canton Road, (above Messrs. Kelly & Walsh Ltd., and next to Messrs. Java-China-Japan Lijn).

**FURUKAWA & CO.**

1st July 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Ode Burnett at 11, Lee Road Street, in the City of Victoria.

## NOTICE.

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

**BENJAMIN & POTTE,**

Princes Buildings,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1917.

## LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

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